

looked at her face. That was not the face of a girl that could be tempted, coaxed, or pleased with jewels. Insensibly his manner changed.

"Pauline," he said, gently, "Lady Darrell wishes to speak to you."

There was evidently a struggle in her mind as to whether she should comply or not, and then she rose, and without a word walked up to the little group.

"What do you require, Lady Darrell?" she asked; and Miss Hastings looked up at her with quick apprehension.

The fair face of Lady Darrell looked more troubled than pleased. Sir Oswald stood by, a little more stately and proud than usual—proud of his niece, proud of his wife, and pleased with himself.

"I have brought you a little present, Pauline, from Paris," said Lady Darrell. "I hope it will give you pleasure."

"You were kind to remember me," observed Pauline.

Sir Oswald thought the acknowledgment far too cool and calm.

"They are the finest rubies I have seen, Pauline; they are superb stones."

He held them so that the light gleamed in them until they shone like fire. The proud, dark eyes glanced indifferently at them.

"What have you to say to Lady Darrell, Pauline?" asked Sir Oswald, growing angry at her silence.

The girl's beautiful lip curled.

"Lady Darrell was good to think of me," said, coldly; "and the jewels are very fine; but they are not suitable for me."

Her words, simple as they were, fell like a thunder-cloud upon the little group.

"And pray, why not?" asked Sir Oswald, angrily.

"Your knowledge of the world is greater than mine, and will tell you better than I can," she replied, calmly. "Three months since they would have been a suitable present to one in the position I held then, now they are quite out of place, and I decline them."

"You decline them!" exclaimed Lady Darrell, hardly believing that it was in human nature to refuse such jewels.

Pauline smiled calmly, repeated the words, and walked away.

Sir Oswald, with an angry murmur replaced the jewels in the case and set it aside.

"She has the Darrell spirit," he said to his wife, with an awkward smile; and she devoutly hoped that her husband would not often exhibit the same.

CHAPTER XXV.

A TRUE DARRELL.

The way in which the girl supported her disappointment was lofty in the extreme. She bore her defeat as proudly as some would have borne a victory. No one could have told from her face or her manner that she had suffered a grievous defeat. When she alluded to the change in her position, it was with a certain proud humility that had in it nothing approaching meanness or envy.

It did not seem that she felt the money loss; it was not the disappointment about more wealth and luxury. It was rather an unbounded distress that she had been set aside as unworthy to represent the race of the Darrolls—that she, a "real" Darrell, had been forced to make way for what, in her own mind, she called a "baby-faced stranger"—that her training and education, on which her dear father had prided himself, should be cast in her face as unworthy and deserving of reprobation. He and his artist friends had thought her perfection, that very "perfection" on which they had prided themselves, and for which they had so praised and flattered her, was the barrier that had stood between her and her inheritance.

It was a painful position, but her manner of bearing it was exalted. She had not been a favorite—the pride, the truth, the independence of her nature had forbidden that. She had not sought the liking of strangers, nor courted their esteem; she had not been sweet and womanly, weeping with those who wept, and rejoicing with those who rejoiced; she had looked around her with a scorn for conventionalities that had not set well upon one so young—and now she was to pay the penalties for all this. She knew that people talked about her—that they said she was rightly punished, justly treated—that it was a blessing for the whole country to have a proper Lady Darrell at Darrell Court. She knew that among all the crowds who came to the Court there was not one who sympathized with her, or who cared in the least for her disappointment. No Darroll ever showed greater bravery than she did in her manner of bearing up under disappointment. Whatever she felt or thought was most adroitly concealed. The Spartan boy was not braver; she gave no sign. No humiliation seemed to touch her, she carried herself loftily, nor could any one humiliate her when she did not humiliate herself. Even Sir Oswald admired her.

"She is a true Darrell," he said to Miss Hastings; "what a grand spirit the girl has, to be sure!"

The Court was soon one scene of gayety. Lady Darrell seemed determined to enjoy her position. There were garden-parties at which she appeared radiant in the most charming costumes, balls where her elegance and delicate beauty, her thoroughbred grace, made her the queen; and of all this gayety she took the lead. Sir Oswald lavished every luxury upon her—her wishes were gratified almost before they were expressed.

Lady Hampton, calling rather earlier than usual one day, found her in her luxurious dressing-room, surrounded by such treasures of silk, lace, jewels, ornaments of every description of the most costly and valuable kind, that her ladyship looked round in astonishment.

(To be Continued.)

SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

MYSTERY OF GOLD.

At the present time a considerable amount of jewelry made of this alloy is believed to be manufactured, chiefly with the object of defrauding pawnbrokers to whom it is offered in pledge; and as it will stand the usual jeweler's test of strong nitric acid, the fraud is often successful. The article examined was a bracelet that had been sold as gold to a gentleman in Liverpool.

The alloy, after the gilding had been scraped off, had about the color of 9 carat gold. Qualitative analysis proved it to consist of platinum, copper, and a little silver; and quantitatively it yielded the following results:—

Silver.....	2.48
Platinum.....	32.02
Copper (by difference).....	65.50

100.00

Strong boiling nitric acid had apparently no action on it, even when left in the acid for some time.—*W. F. Luce, Chem. News.*

LIGHTNING RODS FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

Mr. P. B. Delany, inventor of the wonderful synchronous telegraph system, has recently patented a lightning rod for the human body. It consists of a large copper wire that passes down the back, with branches extending along the arms to the hands, and along the legs to the exterior of the shoes, and to metal soles thereon. The wearer, if provided with this rod, may, if standing on the ground, handle electric light wires with impunity; and if out in a thunder storm, would stand a good chance of not being hurt if his rod were struck by lightning. Mr. Delany ought to carry a branch of his rod up the back of the neck, and have it connect with a point on the helmet of the policeman, and so give them protection. It has heretofore been proposed to have lightning rod umbrellas, that is to say, an umbrella provided with a flexible wire that extends from the tip or ferrule over the outside of the umbrella, the wire reaching to and being allowed to trail on the ground.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC.

The close subdivision of work in our best manufactories is conducive to uniform and generally good results, that is, that the tools and machines produced are of equable quality and uniform in build. A workman kept month after month on a single department, or a close branch of work in the shop, will probably become skilful in that branch; if he drills pieces by templates, he can drill them better than an ordinary workman can; if he makes the dies for drop forgings, he can do them better than the general mechanic.

In the manufacture of pistols, as an example, there are men who can make, temper, and test the main spring and the rear spring of the lock who cannot bore a pistol barrel or tend a rifling machine that makes the scores for the guidance of the ball in firing. But the man who drop-forges the frames from "mild steel" does a work fully as important, and yet he cannot make a pistol. In these and other instances the workman may be a good mechanic, but not a thorough mechanic. To carry the example still further, the man who does the "assembling"—the bringing together of the completed parts—should be a thorough mechanic. If he does not know how to do each and every job, he should know how each and every job should be done, or should have been done.

GOLD FOUND EVERYWHERE.

It has long been well understood that gold is the most universally distributed of metals, being found in all parts of the world, but most readers will probably be surprised at a statement recently made by Prof. A. E. Foote, of Philadelphia, to the effect that there is more gold in the clay under the city of Philadelphia than would equal the entire valuation of the city. In 1812, men made sixty cents a day washing the sands near Chester, on the Delaware River, where William Penn first landed, and quite recently several dollars' worth of gold in grains was taken from a well 150 feet deep, within twenty miles of Philadelphia.

AMOUNT ON EXERCISE REQUIRED.

Dr. Parkes has calculated that the amount of exercise a man in health should take regularly is equal to walking nine miles a day upon level ground. The amount of walking done, in walking about the house and other domestic duties, may probably be put down as three miles, which will leave only a walk of six miles per diem on level ground. If the ground is hilly, this will be still more reduced, so that it certainly does not seem an excessive amount to advise. The proper quantity must, however, vary greatly with circumstances. Females, for example, will not take as much as men. In winter more may be taken than in summer. In youth, when the body is undergoing its most active development, care must be taken that every muscle is exercised in its turn. Hence the free use of gymnastics, games, and sports, at this age is most beneficial. In advanced life, the power and inclination for exercise both fail, but even then, every effort should be made to prevail upon the individual to take some amount of exercise, and to postpone the evil day when he will become completely bed-ridden. Such an amount of exercise is in all cases necessary as will keep the muscles in good health, and enable them to meet the physical requirements of the rest of the body.